



Public Sale.



The sch'r Mary,
 lying at Lawrafon & Smoot's
 wharf,
WILL BE SOLD,
 on Saturday the 22d instant, on a very li-
 beral credit. She is a strong, good ves-
 sel, and will carry about 1100 barrels.


At the same time and place, will be sold,
HER CARGO,
 Consisting of
 50 bbls. of good Molasses—on a credit.
 P. G. MARSTELLER,
 Aug. 14. Auctioneer.

For Norfolk, Petersburg, and
Richmond,

 The fast sailing Sloop
Abigail and Rebecca,
S. Lammond, Master;
Will sail on Friday next.
For freight or passage, having good ac-
commodations, please apply to the master
on board, or

JOHN GOULD.
Aug. 18. d3t

Loading at Norfolk,
FOR LONDON,

 The SHIP
STEPHEN,
Capt. Thos. Wardell,
will take Tobacco on Freight, with li-
berty of consignment. For terms apply
to Wm. HODGSON.

August 1. 1846

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,
King-Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of a useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. **James Chambers**, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.		Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging,	}	50	
Washing and Stationary,			
per quarter,	}	7	50
Day Scholars, for Latin,			
French, &c.	}	6	
Do. do. for English,			
French, &c.	}	4	
Do. do. for English, A-			
rithmetic, &c.			

N. B. Proper affluents are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Stolen a GOLD WATCH,
with a steel chain, to which was hung a small gold seal, the impression on which is a man's head; also, a steel watch key and a small portmanteau key. The watch is double cased and capped; the maker's name Charles Houle, of London, and numbered 5565. Any person who will deliver the above watch and chain to the Printers hereof shall receive the above reward.
July 29. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig *Fanny*, Captain Woodhouse,
from London,

An Assortment of Goods,
suitable for the season, which will be sold
for cash or on the usual credit to punctual
customers.

From the N. England Palladium.
NOV ANGLUS.

IN some of the States there are statutes enacted at an early period, to exclude Atheists, and Deists, on conviction, from office. This shows the sense our ancestors had of the nature and tendency of the corrupt opinions which distinguish those unhappy men, and of their pernicious influence on society. Their opinions had, indeed, at the time those laws were enacted, produced very little practical effect; but experience has fully evinced, that our ancestors were right in theory. It is now generally admitted, that the writings of Philosophists have done more to produce the revolutions which have of late troubled Europe, and threaten nothing less than the total extinction of all regular government in that quarter of the globe, than the word of France. Those writings, propagated with the greatest zeal and industry among the people, have corrupted public opinion, with respect to religion and government—they have inculcated the sentiment, that these are a curse rather than a blessing to society; and thus they have paralyzed the nations of Europe, especially those on the continent. The same writings are diffusing their deadly influence through the United States; and have done more than any other single cause to create a diffidence to the existing order of things, and a certain frenzy for innovation, which marks the present period.

But it may be said, that men, who have pronounced revealed religion, have frequently been useful, and have often acted their parts well in high and important stations; that this has sometimes been the case is granted; but still, the celebrity which eminent station has given to their corrupt opinions, has, it is believed, injured, much more than their services have promoted, the public interest. It has indeed often been objected, that these laws, and all others, which punish men for mere opinion, are oppressive; and it must be admitted there would be force in this objection, if there was no connection between opinion and practice; experience, however, shews, that the reverse of this is true. Opinion leads to practice. If a person should studiously propagate the opinion, that murder is or that was innocent, whenever a man should suppose an important advantage either private or public, might be attained by the deed; common sense would dictate, that the person ought to be placed in a situation, in which he could not put his opinion into practice, or infuse it into others; much more, that he ought not to be surrounded with the influence of office; or, if one should teach others that any private man had a right to assassinate the Chief Magistrate, if he should suppose the public good required it, we should deem it improper for such a one to go at large; we should not think it safe to wait till the deed was perpetrated, or attempted, either by himself, or by some other madman employed by him.

It would not do to say, his opinion hurts man ; it breaks no man's leg, or picks his pocket : Or, if one should advance the opinion, that religion and government were a curse, it would not surely be proposed to make him a bishop, or a magistrate. There are opinions, then, which may and ought to be restrained by law ; certainly, there may be such as ought to disqualify for office. The principle then of these laws is correct ; their expediency, however, may be doubted ; except as a standard of public opinion, and a national homage to God and his Son. The doubt arises from the fleeting nature of opinions, the difficulty of proof, and the partiality of the remedy.—But if the men described in these laws cannot, in many cases, be convicted by *them* ; and so, as laws, they must be always wholly inoperative ; yet, it will not follow, that they may not be convicted and excluded from office by *public opinion*. These men are well known ;

they are no longer solicitous to wear the mask; out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh—they rail at the clergy—they calumniate the good—they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities—they promise men liberty, but are themselves the servants of corruption. The state of things in Europe, and in this country, shows the nature and tendency of their principles in character as legible as if written with a sun-beam. But, that they ought to be kept from availing themselves of office is evident, not only from the general state of things, but also from the nature of the opinions which they embrace, even in themselves considered.

An Atheist denies the being of a God; he of course annihilates all moral obligation; he must consider virtue and vice as mere empty names, and not as relations resulting from the nature of things—he therefore cannot feel the obligations of justice—oaths cannot bind his conscience; he is then to be excluded from office; unless indeed it can be made to appear, contrary to all experience, that men are impelled to what is called right action, against the power of all temptation, by reason alone of nature. If there was in men a moral sense of the beauty of virtue and deformity of vice sufficient, in itself, to impel them to right conduct, it would supersede the necessity of law in all cases whatever. *The existence of law then demonstrates that a moral sense in men is inadequate to produce such an effect.*

A Deist admits the being of a God, and may be, a future state of retribution; but, rejecting all revelation, he stands upon no better ground than that of all other Pagans. The doctrine of the unity of God, which revelation teaches, he cannot prove. There may be, for aught he knows, two Gods; the one the author of good; the other the author of evil: as many of the oriental nations have held for ages, and continue to hold to this day: or there may be hundreds, as the Romans, Grecians, and other ancient nations have held: Or, if, with those nations, he could suppose one, as the ancient Jupiter, to be supreme above the rest, he may have originated from some older God and Gods, or be by the same process as mortals proceed from another; he may hold his empire by conquest and usurpation, as Jupiter was supposed to hold his; or, like him, he may have been caught by his lust in the act of adultery with a fair prostitute, either mortal or immortal.—

At least these things may be so, as far as the corrupted reason of the deist can prove the contrary. He may admit the retributions of a future world; if he does, must be wholly in the dark as to their nature, degree, or duration: They will, consequently, have little or no practical effect, and much less upon the modern pains, than they had upon the ancient pains; because the latter generally believed in the fabled torments of *Tartarus*; which the former, in the present enlightened period of the world, would despise, much almost, as he does the hell torments of the Bible. But whatever vague notions the deist may, at different periods, have of future retribution, still, as he has no standard of religious opinion, he may misfit them as unessential in his scheme. In the present, he has deeply imbibed the philosophy of the age, and consoles himself with the forced hope, that death is an eternal sleep. Whatever difference, then, is the result of speculation, there may be between the atheist and the deist of the present day, that difference will have no effect

if the prevalence of these opinions threatens the total subversion of the civil religious institutions, which our ancestors have transmitted to us, as the price of good ; then it is high time for exertion. The case, indeed, be desperate, we may shed our hands, and wait the approach of our fate, without a struggle. But this can by no means be the case, unless we are content to ourselves. These men, though

increasing prospects, number: fort, be ex and, of coi might be their numb vent it: F be the leth description recourse to ourselves w our affairs v peot...our c nally preva perhaps need enemy is ma is vigilant, of his object if he should our neglect to not the ineffi bed.

NASSA

THE

On Wednes with a tremor we judge by t observations of od, we are equ of the severest in these islands.

On a former hope, that we sh of wind this se reason for our rains, accompan ing.

It is worthy some weeks, th and though the bly warn and tire absence of These unusual c should put us o The wind, fr the hurricane, east, and on the it blew very fret and kept backi increasing violen tious people beg prepare for wha low; but in gen son, quietted it tants, as they k ricanes to happ doubt, howeve certainty, and t increased to that nate a hurricane nerally began to notwithstanding struck, and all every other pre harbor, fortun ping than usu one another, an the shore.

As the tide: ed in violence, it came about nately, drove i side of the ha from driving t there was feat harbor. The Majesty's ship the harbor, an it, parted her: the town. In on the middle, her beam ends her side.

The negroes few ard, in b imminent dar vessel beat ov and at length Lord's wharh ed—thereg all safe lande d.

The ship George, a Guineaman, belong ing to James N. Ioff, esq. that arrived on Tuesday, and was still lying below the old fort, drove from her moorings also, and ashore abreast of the bar, in an ex pected manner, but by judicious manage ment and great exertions, the negroes were all got

The wind after three o'clock, began to haul slowly round to the eastward, but without any diminution of its violence—indeed, we are rather of opinion that its violence was augmented. Objects, at a small distance from the shore, were now invisible or indistinct, the spray rising from the water in such clouds as to obscure every thing that was near it. In fact the harbor resembled three torrents, of different densities, passing with inconceivable velo

and triumphing in their present are yet comparatively few in They might, by a united ef cluded from our public councils, use, from public offices; they driven into corners; neither ers or their influence could pre f any thing prevents, it will argy which has seized on all of men. Instead of having manly exertion, we content th lazy wishes. We hope will soon assume a brighter af tute is good—reason will fi il—exertion is painful and left.—In the mean time the king regular approaches—he enterprising, systematic, full and assured of success. But succeed, it will be owing to apply the proper remedy, & cacy of the remedy prescri bed.

U. (N. P.) July 24.

HURRICANE.

day, this island was visited dous hurricane. Whether he effects it produced or the our senses, during its per ally led to pronounce it one that we have ever witnessed

occasion, we expressed a could be exempted from gales ason—and, we gave as a opinion, the frequency of nced with thunder and light

of remark, that for these re has been little or no rain weather has been remarka dlofs, there has been an en thunder and lightning.— circumstances, as this season our guard in future.

or a day or two previous to hung to the northward of morning of its happening, h in squalls, from E. N. E. g to the northward, with ace. About 12 P. M. cau gan to be alarmed, and to t they expected would fol eral the earliness of the sea ne suspicions of the inhabi new it was unusual for hur en till about the equinox; r, was soon changed into y two o'clock the gale had degree, which we denomi . The vessels, pretty ge drive from their moorings, g their masts and yards were their anchors down, and caution attended to. The ntely was thinner of ship al; yet they drove against d came in whole strings to

rose, the hurricane increaf and still kept backing, till north. This very fortun ull the vessels on the town bour, and prevented any p sea. By three o'clock ce a vessel riding in the Guinea man—prize to his Echo, that lay well up in l on the Hog-Island side of anchors, and drove towards her progress she got up ground, and turned over on , so that the seamen got on

s (250 in number) fell to between decks, and were in ger—but fortunately, the re the bank, and righted, drove ashore, against Mr. Lord's wharh, which she in part demolish ed—thereg ones and crew were, happily, all safe lande d.

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city. First the water, from the accumu lation at the east end of the harbor, by being drove in from the bank and raised 6 feet above its common level, acquired an extremely rapid motion down the harbor. The foam and spray next, forming almost an opaque cloud, spun along with the swiftest possible degree of visible motion, and form a stratum, as it were, of 20 or 30 feet deep: and over that the rain passed in a rarer medium, in a perfectly horizontal direction; and appeared incapable of defending from its projectile velocity. By half past four the wind got round to the east and kept veering round with the sun—a certain sign that the gale would not continue long. Its violence, however, as yet was unabated.

Providentially, before it acquired any southing, the tide had fallen, and the vessels having all been driven up at high water, none of them were blown off; in which case they must have gone to sea; and probably would have been lost, with those in them. About an hour before sunset, the wind had shifted round to south or south by west, and still blew with great violence; but the town and harbor was so sheltered by the hills, that it was very little felt. By sunset it moderated—and by eight or nine at night, there was nothing remaining of it, but a fresh gale.

We thank God, before we proceed to recapitulate the damages sustained from the hurricane, that so few lives have been lost in the elemental strife, and crash of matter. We have heard but of two or three that were drowned, and none that lost their lives on the shore.

Of all the vessels in the harbour, 2 only rode out the storm, viz. the sloop Primrose, an American, and a Spanish vessel near the eastern fort. Between Evan's hill, and Western Water Battery, we counted 120 vessels stranded; besides which there were several sunk, and others crushed to pieces, and laying under other vessels, that we could take no account of.

The most convincing proof of the extreme violence of wind, and perhaps the best criterion we can adduce is, that the greater part of all the vessels had their masts blown away—not cut, but blown away by the board. The prize Guineaman lost all her's and herbow, rit, by the sheer force of the wind.

Several vessels we understand are bilged; and others, from the extreme difficulty that would attend getting them off, are abandoned. In general, however, we are in hopes, the stranded vessels will be afloat, without much difficulty or damage to their hull.

On shore, in the town, and its vicinity, the devastations was equally great; many valuable houses have been blown down, and all the fences and trees in general, laid level with the ground. Nearly one half of Mr. Joseph Hall's beautiful grove of cocoa nut trees, were destroyed, by being broken off near the butt—one of which we measured, and found it to be 7 feet 7 inches in circumference, just above the part where it was broken.

Mr. Ansel Ferguson's house, one of the largest in town, was blown down; and the roof, in falling had well nigh demolished Mr. Howie's house adjoining. Other new stone houses suffered considerably, from the mortar being in a moist state; and a great many wooden houses fell from the same cause, the stone underpinning not having had time to cement.

The sea, to the fourthward of fort Matague, made a breach through the said hills, and has filled the extensive valley to the westward of it, many feet deep. It also rose five feet over the new eastern causeway, and the road, to the foot of Evan's hill; which it has materially injured. The eastern parade and burying place was completely overflowed by the rising of the water in the harbour; and the sea paid in a torrent, between the editor's house in the white ground, and the new road; it then found its way into the harbour, by passing over the causeway and the road, by captain Gibson's, where it has made a large gulley, and would have completely destroyed it, had not the shifting of the sand occasioned the water to fall in the upper part of the harbour.

To attempt to make an accurate estimation of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of Nassau, and its vicinity, would be the height of presumption: for, there is no person can say exactly what his own loss amounts to. If we may be permitted, however, to hazard an opinion, it is, that the aggregate loss sustained by the late hurricane, is not less than one hundred thousand pounds.

The following is the most accurate

statement we could collect of the vessels ashore:

BRITISH.

Ships Birnie and George; brigs Admiral Duncan, Mary, Peace, Ranger and Sheerwater.

Schooners Bellona, Pearl, 2-Friends, Neptune, Lion's Revenge, Jason, Hunter, Mary and Susan, and Lydia.

Sloops Prince of Wales, Industry, Who would have thought it, and Three Brothers.

AMERICAN.

Brig Adventure, schrs Jerusha, Franch, Enterprize, Fancy, Ranger, and Paragon; sloop Harmony.

LICENCED VESSELS.

Schooners St. Trinidad, Delores, La Caridad, and Le Vendura; Felucca La Coridad; sloop Neutra Senora, De Belles.

PRIZE VESSELS.

Ships Fraternite, Dane; St. Antonia, Sp. De Padre, do; schrs Fancy, do; Brothers; Dane; Maria, Spanish; St. Hosea, do; St. Barbara, do; Polacre Atreueda, do; Felucca —, do.

There are several others whose names we have not learned, besides a number of small vessels.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Hazard, capt. Mason, from the coast of Cuba: She has brought in the American Schooner Experiment, Ricardson, from Salem, bound to the Havana.

BOSTON, August 13.

Orders have been received from the seat of government, for instituting a court martial to be held in this town, for the trial of Capt. Little, and several of the other officers of the Boston frigate, on the complaint of the officers of the French corvette Berceau.

The Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town on Tuesday last. An excellent and appropriate charge was given to the grand jury, by his honor judge Paine. His remarks on the "Common Law of England," which has been recognized by the constitution of the commonwealth, were a learned and useful comment on its history and principles, and on its moral as well as practical adaptation to human concerns; and by not only considering it as a combination of the results of human wisdom, operating upon the events of human experience, but also by an ethical analysis of its maxims, supported and honored by the immemorial evidence of popular consent, this concluding clause of the charge amounted to an able, judicious, and conclusive justification of the common law, from that opprobrium, with which some persons have lately endeavored to blemish its mild, pure and righteous administration in this state.

August 14.

NEWS.

Captain Silsbee, from Cape-Francois, sailed on the 25th July, and on the 28th was boarded by a French corvette of 22 guns, treated politely, and informed, that she was from Breit bound to the Cape, and sailed in company with fifteen sail of the line, destined to the same place.

July 16, lat. 43, 30, long. 30, in the morning, a French frigate was spoken with, on a cruise, and the same day, in the afternoon, the British frigate Concord was spoken in pursuit of the Frenchman.

There was a general and active improvement of Spanish and French seamen at Algeziras, in June. The men obtained were thrown into prison until a sufficient number was collected for a shipment to Cadiz, where they were sent, and where a fleet was fitting out. An attack on Gibraltar was talked of.

The American ship Grand Turk, with stores, &c. for the Dey of Algiers, was at Gibraltar in June, waiting orders from Consul O'Brien.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

Arrived, ship Rebecca, —, New-Orleans; schrs Betsey, Hubbell, Snow-Hill; Cornelia, Ricord, Norfolk; Mary, Spalding, Havana.

Cleared, schrs William and Mary, Mansfield, Barbadoes; Hector, Chamling, Martinique; Linnet, Woodward, Halifax.

The sch'r Mary left at Havana, the Two Friends of New-York; the ship Lovely Lass, of do. and the pilot boat sch'r Trimmer, Olcott, to sail in a few days. The ship Swaine, Neale, failed 2 days before the Mary.

Arrived at the Quarantine Ground.

Ship Rebecca, Stanwood, from Havana. Spoke the ship Eliza off the Matanzas, from Salem, bound to Havana.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

Arrived, brig Molly, capt. Price, 12 days from Havana.

On the 7th was boarded by an English frigate, and had one hand pressed; the officer refused giving either his or the ship's name.

12th, fell in with the brig Berley, capt. Fanning, 28 days from Jamaica, bound to Nantucket, and supplied her with bread & water—next day saw her boarded by a privateer, which after laying 100 some time, stood to the southward, the brig following.

Sloop Delight, capt. Cannon, 11 days from the Havana. Ship Delancey, capt. Smith, of Baltimore, for Vera Cruz. Two Friends, capt. Alegria, for N. York, and sloop Factory, capt. Reves, for do, failed with the Delight.

Vessels left there on the 8th of August.

Ship Sutton, capt. Cole, of and for Boston, next day; brig Polly and Nancy, Taggard, of Baltimore, arrived 3 days; Ruth and Mary, Lillebe, of and for Philadelphia in 8; sch'r. Jenne, McKenze, of and for Norfolk, in do. The brig Diana, capt. Sheren, had arrived there with the loss of both her masts, and much wrecked, likely to be condemned.

In lat. 24, spoke the brig Rising Sun, of Beaufort, from Jamaica bound to Charleston, out 35 days; supplied her with provisions.

Ship Warren, captain Phillips, from Boston.

Brig Belvidre, captain White, from N. York.

Ship Vigilant, capt. Archer, from Madeira. Left there, ship Jason, Shaddon, and sloop —, Bower, of N. York. The day she went into Madeira, spoke the ship —, Walker, bound to India.

On her homeward passage, in lat. 30, 9, long. 67, spoke the sch'r Milford, capt. Craig, of Baltimore, bound to Curacao and a marker, out 10 days.

Schooner Favorite, captain Broad, from New-York.

Schooner Martha Washington, captain Buscak, from New-York.

NASHVILLE, July 15.

Copy of a letter from Chinunibie, King of the Chickasaws, to brigadier general James Winchester.

Chickasaw Nation, June 6, 1801.

Friend and Brother,

We received your letter informing us that you had completed running and marking the line between the white people and our nation, with a map of said line. We are glad the line is run, that no mistake can hereafter arise from ignorance of it—but am sorry to be informed that even within the short time since the running of the line, some of the white people has opened and marked a road through our land on one of the branches of Duck river, which heads opposite to Turnbull's creek; we hope sincerely that you will interfere to prevent a repetition of such aggressions.

In pursuance of a council of the principal chiefs.

CHINUNIBIE,

King of the C. N.

By JOHN, M'KEE, Dep. Sup. & Agent of Indian Affairs. The Hon. Brig. Gen. J. Winchester.

The subscriber trusts nothing more than the publication of the foregoing letter will be necessary to stop the progress of the aggressions therein complained of—but if contrary to his expectation, any should so far forget what they owe to society, to humanity and to themselves, as to continue to commit new and other aggressions—the law to "regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," will be put in force against them.

J. WINCHESTER, B. Gen.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

By papers laid before the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland it appears that in one year ending in October last, one million and eight hundred thousand quarters of corn, or fourteen millions, four hundred thousand bushels, had been imported into England; the expence of which was estimated at more than seven millions sterling. In the present year the importation will probably exceed that of the last. Fifteen million sterling paid in two years to foreign nations for bread, is no inconsiderable drawback on the profits of

national in in extend the inclod This dem Embarras Patrons a

The E controver the produ which transpor On the friding British bu enhance are prefer seamen da it is stated to charter the compa spirit of co the ruin of the Lafca lower than those who bear the cl in winter. lot, was de mission to

[The foll the num trict, b year. number 540—T giving the last County of

Total of en The foll Census of shire, as ta Counties Rockingha Strafford Hillsbroug Cheshire Grafton

By this state will b two additio

CULTIV [The foll lishing a V extracted fr

It is find gilsature of ent to an d which so m depend. V Union is m nesses, for nor is ther production vidual indu The per when it w much as we tions. Ma country, on but in limi stances it w decrease, to independent peace; the s bers increa foreign dema the relative must decrea goods. Among drawn from lies. Of th we can con and the turfect the obje be extended attracted to expectation we remuner ore; our ow the wish of The sub Tennessee, the cultivatio 1st. A for for ten year state or indi to reimburse in cath.

national industry. Parliament is occupied in extending cultivation, by encouraging the inclosure of waste or common lands. This desirable object is however greatly embarrassed, with the claims of Bishop Patrons and incumbents to the tithes.

The East India Company, have had a controversy on the question of permitting the produce or commodities of India in which the company do not trade, to be transported to England in India built ships.

On the one hand it is urged that by restricting the trade to the Company's British built ships, the freight is greatly enhanced; but the rights of the company are preserved and secured, and the British seamen duly encouraged. On the other, it is stated that to permit the merchants to charter India built ships, the right of the company will be endangered, lead to a spirit of colonization, and ultimately to the ruin of the Company. The wages of the Lascars or India seamen, are much lower than those of British seamen; but those who arrive in Great Britain cannot bear the climate, and many of them perish in winter. The question on a general ballot, was decided in favor of granting permission to employ India built ships.

Census of the District of Maine.

[The following is an official statement of the number of inhabitants in this district, by the census taken during the last year. In the year 1790, the total number of inhabitants amounted to 96,540—They now amount to 150,896—giving an increase of 54,356 during the last ten years.]

County of York	37,720
Cumberland	37,921
Kennebec	24,394
Lincoln	30,100
Hancock,	16,315
Washington	4,436

Total of each description in Maine 150,896

The following is said to be a correct Census of the inhabitants of New Hampshire, as taken in 1791 and 1801, viz.

Counties.	1791.	1801.
Rockingham	43,169	45,427
Stratford	23,601	45,427
Hillsborough	32,871	43,899
Cheshire	28,772	32,825
Grafton	13,472	23,093

Total 141,885
Increase 41,973

By this statement it appears, that this state will be entitled to send to Congress two additional Representatives.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

[The following proposition for establishing a VINE YARD in TENNESSEE, is extracted from a Nashville Paper.]

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature of Tennessee will not be indifferent to an object, on the advancement of which so much of its internal wealth may depend. We believe that no soil in the Union is more fitted, than that of Tennessee, for the cultivation of the grape; nor is there an article, whose successful production is more likely to reward individual industry, and national patriotism.

The period is certainly approaching, when it will be our interest to vary, as much as we can, our agricultural productions. Many of the present staples of the country, on an European peace, will be but in limited demand. In such circumstances it will be necessary, as our exports decrease, to lessen our imports. Indeed, independent of the effects of a general peace, the rapidity with which our numbers increase will greatly transcend the foreign demand for our productions. With the relative diminution of this demand, must decrease our consumption of foreign goods.

Among the most expensive articles drawn from Europe are wines and brandies. Of these we can produce more than we can consume. But it requires time, and the nurturing hand of wealth, to effect the object. That this assistance may be extended to foreigners, who have been attracted to our country, from a lively expectation of receiving it, and that while we remunerate their services, we may secure our own ultimate interests, must be the wish of every enlightened citizen.]

The subscriber offers to the state of Tennessee, the following proposition for the cultivation of the VINE.

1st. A sum of 10,000 dollars lent to me for ten years, without interest, by the state or individuals, which sum I engage to reimburse at the expiration of 10 years in cash.

2d. As soon as the money would be received, I would commence on the following plan, viz.

Purchase negroes to the amount of	Dollar.
Land within twenty miles of Nashville,	460
Four horses, 2 steers,	100
6 cows and calves, 6 fows and pigs, and 15 sheep,	350
Tools and farming utensils,	1000
Provisions until the first crop,	500
For unprovided things lent out on interest,	2550
Total,	10,000

3d. At my own expence and risk, I will then plant on the premises, as soon as it could be ready, eight acres of a Vineyard, and afterwards as much as the hands could attend to.

4. Two years after receiving the above sum of money, I will take ten young men, white or black, belonging to those persons who furnished the money, as apprentices to the art of managing vines, and making wine and brandy, provided they remain and work two years on the farm, at the expiration of which term, they shall receive 2500 plants of the vine, being as many cuttings out of said vineyard. I will then take ten others on the same terms, and so on for 8 years—this being intended as interest for the above sum of 10,000 dollars.

5. I will give security for the money until the eight acres are planted: and then farm and negroes will be given in mortgage for it.

I will say nothing of the advantages of having the Vine cultivated in the country; they are so great and so advantageous to the public at large, that the state ought to be at the first expence. I have already made some important discoveries with respect to the climate, that I have not the least doubt of success: and for the sake of my own interest I would plant the species of Vine that would best suit the climate.

The inhabitants of Tennessee may, in my opinion, accept those propositions—I cannot make a Vineyard on any other plan as I am bound here a number of years. I should be obliged to hire on the farm I should make there a man of confidence, being acquainted with Vine dressing, and working under my direction; such a man is to come yet from Europe; But as I am waiting the arrival of four brothers, I could undertake to execute the above plan, even before their arrival, as it is after the 2d and 3d year, that Vine dressing requires practice & knowledge. Until my brothers would arrive I have with me here a countryman of mine who would answer the purpose.

The interest of the aforesaid 10,000 dollars would be largely paid by the 4th article, as 40 young men who would learn the art of Vignerons, would be worth 8,000 dollars; for I will receive no apprentice for less than 200 dollars, and two years of his service; and 100,000 vine plants they would receive, are worth 6000 dollars more, for I will sell no plants under six dollars per hundred, and those who bring them from Philadelphia, pay five dollars for some, and some others at ten dollars per hundred. Fourteen thousand dollars would be a handsome interest for ten thousand dollars, ten years.

J. J. DUFOUR.

First Vineyard,
June 1st, 1801.

From a London Paper.

THE NILE, from CAIRO, to DAMIETTA.
Extract of a letter.

On the 15th February, I went from Damietta in a canoe, or boat built for pleasure. A faithful janissary, and an Arabian servant, accompanied me, all well armed; a very necessary caution on the banks of the Damietta, where attacks are continual.

We left Boulac about one o'clock, with a serene sky, and a heat as temperate as one of the finest days of our spring. The inundation had been over about six weeks, and the waters of the Nile insensibly decreased. The current being rather slow, and north wind blowing, the men were obliged to take to their cars. Wheat and barley began to ripen. The Indian millet was a foot high; and the third crop of lucern was springing. Cucumbers and water melons spread their branches over the river banks, and beans were almost ripe. The foliage of the trees was verdant, but differently tinted, and the orange and citron were in flower. Such was the aspect of the country on the 15th of February.

WATERS OF THE NILE.
The waters of the Nile, lighter, softer, and more agreeable to the taste than any I know, greatly promote the health of the inhabitants. All antiquity acknowledges their excellence, and the people drink them with a kind of avidity, without ever being injured by the quantity. Being lightly impregnated with nitre, they are only a gentle aperient to those who take them to excess.

CLIMATE.
An ancient historian says, that the Egyptians are the most healthy people on earth, which advantage they owe to the salubrity of the air, and temperature of the climate, which seldom varies. But Mr. Savary observes, that there is an unhealthy season in Egypt. From February till the end of May, the south winds blow at intervals, and load the atmosphere with a subtle dust (which makes breathing difficult) and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes insupportable, and the thermometer suddenly rises 12 degrees. The inhabitants call this season Khawfin, fifty, because these winds are most felt for fifty days, between Easter and Whitsuntide. It must not, however, be supposed, that this wind, which in a few hours corrupts meat and animal substances, blows fifty days. Egypt would become a desert. It seldom blows 3 days together, and sometimes is only an impetuous whirlwind, which rapidly passes and injures only the traveller overtaken in the deserts. These whirlwinds of sands have buried caravans and armies.

Mr. Savary maintains, in opposition to Mr. Paw and other modern authors, that the plague is not a native disorder of Egypt, but is commonly brought from Smyrna and the Turkish forts. It always stops in the month of June, or those who catch it then are always cured. Excess of heat and cold seems to be equally destructive of this dreadful contagion; winter kills it at Constantinople, and summer in Egypt—it seldom reaches the polar circle, and never passes the tropic.

The European stands aghast with fear at the calamities it produces in Grand Cairo. This city is computed to contain from eight to nine hundred thousand inhabitants. They are so crowded that 200 citizens here occupy less space than 30 at Paris. The streets are very narrow, and always full of people, who crowd and jostle each other; and the passenger is sometimes obliged to wait several minutes before he can make his way. One person with the plague will communicate it to an hundred. The Mahometans die in their houses, public squares and streets, without one of them endeavoring to save himself. The Europeans who shut themselves up, and avoid communication, alone escape the general disaster.

All do not die who are attacked, but I have been assured, that the plague sometimes carries off 30,000 people from Grand Cairo. The Turks use no precautions to prevent the plague; they say it is fate; nor is quarantine performed at one single port.

PE-KING.
The following account of the temperature of the Chinese Capital, is taken from Van Braam's Narrative of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to China: Pe-king is in 39 degrees 55 minutes north latitude, and Philadelphia in 39 degrees 56, so that they may be said to be under the same parallel.

The winter is exceedingly cold and severe at Pe-king; and the nature of the winter at Philadelphia, is the same. The winter begins earlier at Pe-king than at Philadelphia, but it is over equally late at both places. At Pe-king the north wind is incessantly piercing and prevalent. In the city of Philadelphia (the same may be said of the north wind) before Reaumur's thermometer has fallen to the freezing point, a phenomenon also observed at Philadelphia.

There is, however, in general, less intensity, and still less duration in the cold at Philadelphia, than at Pe-king; since in the former city there are pretty frequently partial thaws which soften the surface of the ice (for it does not melt till at a degree of heat which would melt it in France.) As to the summer, it is so hot at Pe-

king, that Reaumur's thermometer is often at 32 degrees above 0 (104 of Fahrenheit.)

In 1743, the heat was so excessive, that increasing from the 15th of July to the 25th, it raised the thermometer, the last day, to 35 degrees and a half (117 of Fahrenheit.) There died within that time at Pe-king eleven thousand four hundred persons, although refreshments were distributed in the streets.

In 1760, the heat killed eight thousand persons in less than two months.

Philadelphia is without doubt far from experiencing such a fatal degree of heat; but the thermometer often rises as high as 28 degrees of Reaumur (95 of Fahrenheit.) In the summer the days are burning hot; they are disquieting and the nights are almost as hot as the days.

Another resemblance between the two places I am speaking of, is the sudden change in the state of the atmosphere—a change which sometimes amounts to ten or twelve degrees of Reaumur, in less than twenty-four hours, and frequently to five or six degrees in a very few hours. This variation is most frequently produced at Philadelphia by the north-west wind.

The barometer also undergoes very sudden changes at Philadelphia. I have sometimes observed there from 6 to 7 lines difference in less than many hours.

Pe-king is then at once colder and hotter than Philadelphia; but can the opinion adopted by the inhabitants of the latter city, concerning the favourable alteration that is to take place in both seasons, be considered as well founded, after what we know of Pe-king, which, notwithstanding the clearing of the land some thousand years back, still remains the same.

I am aware that it may be said that Naples and Madrid, which are nearly under the same parallel of latitude as Pe-king and Philadelphia, enjoy notwithstanding a very different temperature from that of those two cities. But I believe that we may conclude from that very circumstance, that the clearing of the land, from which alone a change of climate seems to be expected in America, is not the only cause that operates in producing a particular temperature; and in spite of all that is said of the favourable alteration that has taken place in the last sixty years, I doubt whether that opinion, though pretty generally received, deserves entire confidence. Nothing is more subject to error than judgments formed concerning the state of the atmosphere, when they are only founded upon our sensations. (Fr. Ed.) Vol. i. p. xxxix.

BRITISH AMITY.

The French paper published in this city has made a pompous display of the names of the American seamen impressed on board the English men of war. It has been obliged at the same time to confess that they have all been discharged at the requisition of the American government, except a few who died in the service.

How many of these entered voluntarily we have not been informed; but if the whole number of one hundred & thirty one were really impressed, the whole were hardly sufficient to man a single ship of war! And how many of those ships, with other larger ships of war, have been employed in protecting the American trade—in keeping from our defenceless shores the fleets and armies of France? How many of them are at this moment employed in conveying our trade in the Mediterranean? And again, how many times 131 British subjects are at this moment employed on board the American shipping? If we were obliged to surrender all such mariners to their liege sovereigns; many of our vessels, perhaps one half of them, would be laid up at our wharves!

Yet this Journal, whose infamous pages have laboured in the vindication of the atheist Paine, and the pirate Robbins, in libelling the immortal Washington, and other American worthies, is now employed, like a true pensioner of France, to flatter the American people against the nation and government of Great-Britain, for terminating between the parties!

AMERICANUS.
[Phil. Gaz.]

Public Sale.

In addition to the Sales advertised to take place to-morrow, on Lawrafon and Smoot's wharf, there will then be offered Six hhds. prime Sugar.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 21. Auctioneer.

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required,
The HOUSE and two acre
LOT, including two well cultivated gar-
dens, at present occupied by the subscrib-
er, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow,
and within a short distance of the town of
Alexandria. The house is in complete
order for the reception of a genteel family.
Possession may be had immediately on ap-
plication to
JOHN WHITE,
Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets.
July 17.

JOHN G. LADD HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame
Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to
the Brick Warehouse next directly west-
ward thereof, where he offers for sale, a
variety of WET and DRY GOODS on
very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, en-
titled to drawback on exportation, just
received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few
weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd,
will attend to my concerns during my ab-
sence.
JOHN G. LADD.
July 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of August
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Ven-
dus Store, (if not previously sold at pri-
vate sale.)

That valuable

12 Acre LOT,

SITUATE on the new road leading
from Alexandria to Leesburg, about two
miles from Alexandria, and opposite to
the lands of Francis Peyton, Esquire—on
which lot is erected a large and conven-
ient frame house, a well of excellent water
near the house, some fencing on the lot,
and is supposed to be a good stand for a
tavern or store—it being the same house
and lot lately occupied by Mr. Pilling.
Any person wishing to purchase the same
by private contract, previous to the time
abovementioned, will please apply to Mr.
Kincaid, merchant, King street, Alexan-
dria.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Aug. 15. eobt Vendue-Master.

Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few
hds. of Tobacco on the inspection of A-
lexandria, Colchester or Dumfries.

JOHN G. LADD.

Aug. 4.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
made by John Spencer to the subscrib-
ers, to secure the payment of a debt due
Thompson & Veitch, will be sold to
the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a
credit of four, twelve and eighteen
months, on the 27th of August next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Tract of LAND contain-
ing about four hundred acres, situate in
Loudoun county, about four miles from
Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad
Run Old Church.

Another tract of four hundred acres,
adjoining the land on which John Spencer
now lives; about one mile from Gum
Spring.

These lands are fertile, well timbered
and abound with good water. There are
on the first mentioned tract a convenient
dwelling house, kitchen, &c. and an ex-
cellent apple and peach orchard; but as it
is presumed no person will purchase with-
out first viewing the premises, a minute
description is thought unnecessary.

They will be sold either as they now
stand, or divided into smaller lots as may
best suit purchasers. Bonds, with ap-
proved security, will be required, and no
sale given until the first payment is made.
The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.
M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

JAMES MILHANY,
CHARLES LEWIS,
WM. R. TAYLOR,

July 20.

The Sale of Col. Fitzge-
rard's property, advertised by the sub-
scribers, which was to have taken place
to day, is postponed till the 19th day of
October next.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT.

July 17.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.
Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Mullins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinettes and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,
the above goods will be sold unusually low,
for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
Winchester. This land is full of wood,
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
show the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
the waters of Grave and Fifth Creeks,
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are
very good, with considerable quantities of
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent im-
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor
of that county, will show these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three
fourths acres, within three miles of the
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile
of the River Potomac. This land has
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar
Trees on it; from which I am informed,
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar
annually. There are also a seat for grist
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that
neighborhood, and upon a never failing
stream of water. The upland is rich,
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
tivation. This farm is well improved
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,
and rented last year for produce equal to
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,
at the Warm Springs, will show it. I will
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash
or upon credit, or take in exchange for
their lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
land in the City of Alexandria, or the
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

FARRIER.

THE subscriber, lately from Camber-
land county, England, informs the gen-
tlemen of Alexandria, and its neighbor-
hood, that he keeps a stable at the sign of
the Black Horse, King street, Alexandria,
where he intends practicing his profession,
as far as nicking and curing all sorts of
distempers, such as spavins, ringbones,
cribs, yellow water, blind staggers, weak
eyes and glanders. Likewise, cutting
and playing all kinds of creatures. He
will insure all horses in the time of nicking
and cutting, if required. No car-
riage pay.

JAMES FEARON.

July 28.

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderson, captain Archer,
from Whitehaven, and for Sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in

crates,
Felt Hats in cases,
Irish and brown Linens in assorted pack-
ages,
Mattresses of different sizes,
10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glass,
Sheathing Paper,
Bottled Porter and Port Wine,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Apply to

JAMES SANDERSON,
at the counting house of Mr. William
Hodgson.

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A quantity of French Bur
Stones, of a very superior size and quality,
which they offer for sale, at their store,
No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.

Baltimore, March 26.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground
on Royal street, between Cameron and
King streets, on which are erected two
small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is
5 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep.

Apply to
HENRY and THOS. MOORE.
August 15.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
The following articles:

One pipe real 4th proof
Cogniac Brandy,
20 bls. first quality Sugar,
100 sacks of Salt,
3000 lbs. first quality salt petred Hams,
18 travelling Cafes,
40 bls. of fresh Limes in good order,
4 tierces fresh Rice,
20 doz. of Pine Apples—The best
ever brought to this market,
12 boxes first quality Spanish Segars,
Together with

Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Rai-
fins, Prunes, and a number of other ar-
ticles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 27.

The Subscriber will SELL

OR
EXCHANGE for approved lands
near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land
in Northumberland county, two miles
from the court-house, and near the bank
of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres.
This tract is divided into two plantations,
on the one there is a brick dwelling house
50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and
two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-
ed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an
overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are e-
qualled by few, and the prospect excelled
by none in the state. The house is situ-
ated on a high hill and commands an ex-
tensive view of the Potomac and the Ches-
apeake bay. There is a creek abounding
with the finest fish and oysters, which ter-
minates the flat land of this tract, that is
navigable for bay craft, and affords an
excellent landing place within half a mile
of the house. On this part of the tract
there is an excellent bearing apple and
peach orchard, and a variety of other
fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of
oak and hickory timber, for the use of
the plantation, besides a large quantity of
pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame
dwelling house 32 by 15 feet, and a few
out houses, such as tenants generally have
about them. This part of the tract is as
well situated for farming as any lands in
Virginia. It is well watered, has a suffi-
ciency of timber for its support, and
flourishing young peach and apple orch-
ards.

As it is presumable that no person will
make such a purchase without viewing the
premises, all that is necessary to add is that
Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will
show the whole, and is fully authorized to
make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be
supplied with stock of all kinds necessary
and sufficient for the plantation.

Notice.

The partnership which lately
subsisted between J. M. A. Van Havre and
C. J. Stier, under the firm of Van Havre
and Stier, is this day dissolved by mutual
consent; all those who may have any
claims against the said concerns are request-
ed to produce their accounts, and those
indebted to the same are desired to make
immediate payment to either of the sub-
scribers.

J. M. A. VAN HAVRE,
CHARLES JEAN STIER.

July 17, 1801.

Intending both to sail, in a
short time for Europe, we have empower-
ed H. J. Stier, Esq. of Bladensburg, to
transact all business for our accounts in our
absence, of which all concerned will please
to take notice.

J. M. A. VAN HAVRE,
CHARLES JEAN STIER.

July 18.

2aw12t

Printing in all its variety ex-
ecuted at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store,

London end of Prince Street,

A quantity of Irish Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and

A general assortment of Groceries.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3.

A great Bargain!

I will sell, or lease for 10
years, a VALUABLE FARM, in the
county of Culpepper, and state of Virgi-
nia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres;
the land is extremely fertile, and yields
abundantly in the product of corn, wheat,
and tobacco; there are about 100 acres
of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are
cleared, and 15 acres well set in timothy,
about 350 acres of the tract are cleared
and well enclosed. This land is distant
from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and
55 miles from Alexandria and the City of
Washington. There are several valuable
merchant mills in the vicinity, one within
the distance of a mile, where the Frede-
ricksburg prices are given for all kinds of
grain.

I will also sell the reversion of
250 acres of land adjoining the above, on
which are erected a number of valuable
buildings, among them a large dwelling
house 60 feet by 40, with 4 rooms on a
floor, with five places, and every neces-
sary out houses—a valuable peach and ap-
ple orchard.

A further description is deemed unne-
cessary, as any person desirous of purchas-
ing, or leasing will doubtless wish to view
the premises. For terms apply to Robert
Brooke Voss, Esq. who lives adjoining
the premises, or to the subscriber.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two three story Brick Houses
in Alexandria, completely finished, on
King and Columbia streets, with sundry
valuable property near the same, possession
whereof may be had immediately. The
situation for the flour and grocery business
equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry and Thomas
Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber,

NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington, } 2aw
July 24.

N. B. I wish to hire by the month,
or until the 1st day of November, ten or
twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages
will be given. Apply to N. Voss, on
F street, or W. T. Voss, at the Navy-
Yard.

A parcel of good

BACON HAMS,

Four casks Spanish Brown,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in
hds and bls.

Apple Brandy and } in barrels,
Whiskey
1st and 2d quality James River To-
bacco in kegs,
Coarse Salt,

For Sale

By Wm. Hartshorne.

8 mo. 12.

eo4w

By virtue of a Deed of Trust

made by Charles Love to the subscriber,
to secure the payment of a debt due the
President, Directors and Company of
the Bank of Alexandria, will be sold
to the highest bidder, for ready money,
on the 21st day of September next,

A three story

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north side of Prince
street and east side of Washington street,
and bounded as followeth, viz.

"Beginning at the intersection of said
street, and running thence northwardly
with Washington street and binding there-
with 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence
eastwardly with the line of the alley and
parallel to Prince street 63 feet, thence
southwardly with a line parallel to Wash-
ington street 24 feet, thence westwardly
with a line parallel to Prince street 37
feet, thence southwardly with a line pa-
rallel to Washington street 76 feet to
Prince street, thence westwardly with that
street and binding therewith to the begin-
ning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars
per annum.

LUDWELL LEE.

August 10.

eo18t

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.